



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HENRY CULLEN ADAMS



Memorial Addresses

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1907

AND IN THE

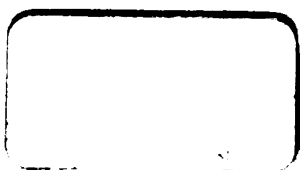
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2, 1907

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY

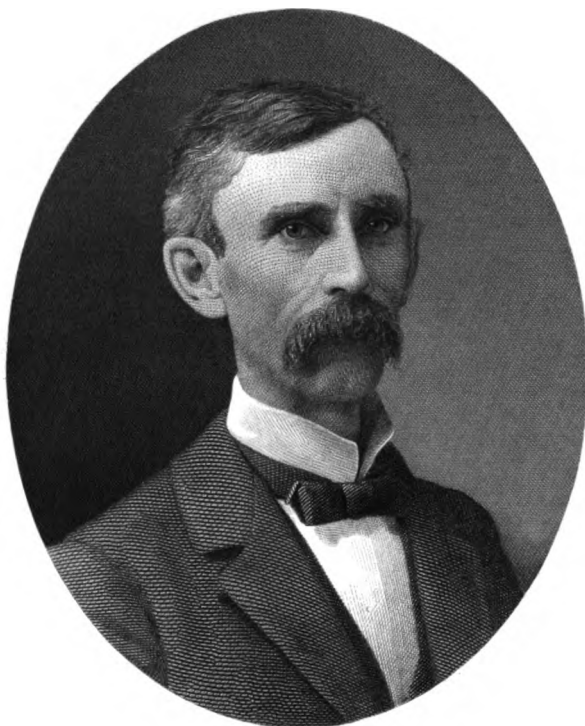


X004788216



47.1:

Ad 1²



HENRY H. ADAMS

Portrait Engraving & Printing

HENRY CULLEN ADAMS

1847-1902

MEMORIAL ADDRESS



Delivered at

Yale University

February 12, 1903

by

W. H. C. Adams

Yale University

NEW HAVEN, CT.



HENRY CULLEN ADAMS

(Late a Representative from Wisconsin)

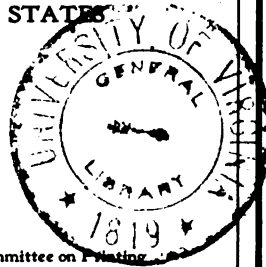
MEMORIAL ADDRESSES



Fifty-ninth Congress
Second Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 24, 1907

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
March 2, 1907



Compiled under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON : : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : : 1907

135668

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Proceedings in the House	5
Prayer by Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.	5, 7
Memorial addresses by—	
Mr. Nelson, of Wisconsin	10
Mr. Sherman, of New York	16
Mr. Hayes, of California	18
Mr. McCarthy, of Nebraska	21
Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin	24
Mr. Lever, of South Carolina	25
Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio	28
Mr. Otjen, of Wisconsin	30
Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin	32
Mr. Esch, of Wisconsin	35
Mr. Davidson, of Wisconsin	38
Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin	43
Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin	47
Proceedings in the Senate	50
Memorial Address by—	
Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin	52

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HENRY C. ADAMS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

MONDAY, *December 3, 1906.*

This being the day designated by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives assembled in their Hall for the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and at 12 o'clock m. were called to order by the Speaker.

The Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, source of all good, our hearts instinctively turn to Thee for wisdom, strength, and guidance as we thus gather from all sections of our Union here under the Dome of its Capitol to conclude the work of the Fifty-ninth Congress. We bless Thee for the laws with which Thou hast surrounded us, for the intelligence with which Thou hast endowed us, for the riches which have come down to us out of the past, for the splendid opportunities of the present, and for the bright hopes and promises of the future. Grant, O most merciful Father, that these Thy servants may strive diligently to conform their resolves and harmonize their enactments with the laws which Thou hast ordained.

Let Thy richest blessings descend upon the Speaker of this House, that with characteristic zeal, energy, and courage he

6 *Memorial Addresses: Henry Cullen Adams*

may guide through all its deliberations to the highest and best results.

Illumine from on high the minds of those who sit in judgment upon the laws enacted by the Congress that their decisions may be wise and just. Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of these United States, his advisers, and all others in authority, that the affairs of state may be wisely administered and the laws of the land faithfully executed, that the coordinate branches of the Government, thus working together and working with Thee, may fulfill in larger measure the ideals conceived of our fathers in "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," that righteousness, truth, justice, peace, and good will may obtain, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name.

The empty seats on the floor of this House remind us of the strong-minded, pure-hearted, noble men who occupied them, but have been called to the higher life since last we met. We thank Thee for their genial presence so long among us, the work they accomplished for State and nation, the sweet memory and illustrious examples left behind them. Be very near, O God, our Heavenly Father, to the bereaved families. Uphold, sustain, and comfort them by the blessed hope of the immortality of the soul.

Impart, we implore Thee, more of Thyself unto us all, that we may become in deed and in truth sons of the living God after the similitude of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord and Master. Amen.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce the death of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. H. C. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, who died on his homeward journey at the close of the last session of Congress. At some future day I will ask that a time be set aside in which the friends and associates of the deceased Member may offer suitable trib-

ute to his memory and services. I now offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. H. C. ADAMS, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

The resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of those Representatives whose deaths have been announced this House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were agreed to. Accordingly, in pursuance thereof, the House (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes) adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

WEDNESDAY, *January 16, 1907.*

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the order which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the order which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That there be a session of the House on Sunday, February 24, 1907, at 12 o'clock m., which shall be set apart for memorial addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. H. C. ADAMS, late a Representative from the Second Congressional district of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the order will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

SUNDAY, *February 24, 1907.*

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., as follows:

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

For in, this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed with our house which is from heaven:

If so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked.

For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be und clothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life.

Now he that hath wrought us for the selfsame thing is God, who also hath given unto us the earnest of the Spirit.

For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come,

Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Eternal God, our heavenly Father, whose heart goes out in approbation and love to those who seek to do Thy will and thus add to the sum of human happiness and departing leave the world a little better that they have lived and wrought.

We thank Thee for the men whose characters and deeds we are here to memorialize, men whose gifts and talents fitted them in an eminent degree for the onerous duties laid upon them by their fellow-citizens. Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, be upon this service, that those who shall record their tribute of love and respect may inspire those who shall come after them to faithful service.

We thank Thee for the hope of immortality which lifts us in our better moments to larger life and nobler deeds and which

bids us look forward to a brighter world beyond the confines of earth. Let Thine everlasting arms be about those who mourn the loss of their dear ones, and in Thine own good time bring them to dwell together in one of the many mansions prepared for those who love the Lord, and Thine be the praise forever. Amen.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. HENRY C. ADAMS, late a Member of this House from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ADDRESS OF MR. NELSON, OF WISCONSIN

Mr. SPEAKER: Duty and desire alike prompt me to offer to the memory of the distinguished dead a just and tender tribute. I was not within the inner circle of his friends, for he was of a generation just preceding my own, but I knew him personally and well for more than one-half the years of my life; and during all these years, however much at times we might chance to differ in our personal choice of measures, as of men, we were never on other than friendly terms; and his closest friends are now, it gives me great pleasure to add, equally near and dear to me.

It was on Monday, the 9th day of July, last summer, that HENRY CULLEN ADAMS crossed the bar and saw, face to face, his Pilot and his God.

He was on his journey home. The first session of the present Congress, in which he had played a somewhat stirring, strenuous, and conspicuous part, had just passed into recorded history. Against the urgent and the anxious counsel and advice of his colleagues and of his friends he had stayed to see the word "finis" written at the end of the last chapter. In thus playing his prescribed part in this drama of modern American history making, played as it is in the fierce lime light of national publicity, he had overstrained his frail and *then* enfeebled health beyond the point its marvelous elasticity had permitted in the past. Thus the dreaded messenger overtook him, speeding

homeward behind the modern fiery foe of distance and of time, serving the inevitable summons even before he could reach again home, wife, children, and find rest. For a week or more, in a quiet room at the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, life grappled with death, hope fought despair; but at last his dauntless will gave way, and his immortal spirit winged its long voyage across the silent river and passed through the inward-swinging gates of eternity beyond the boundaries of time.

To his many friends in his home State, and more particularly to the community in which fifty and six years of activity were spent, his departure came as a rude and sudden shock. Congressman ADAMS had for years been a man of extremely frail physique, but he was so active, energetic, and self-reliant that no one who knew him was quite prepared for the sad news when the tidings of his mortal end flashed over the wires. The Obituaries, those humble handmaidens of History, dipped their gentle pens in the ink of brotherly love and wrote for the last time of his honorable parentage, his humble birth, his high educational attainments, his splendid achievements in the affairs of men, praised his many virtues, forgot his frailties—for who hath none?—and now we—you, his colleagues, and I, his successor—in this Congress would say the last word and do the last honor to the departed dead in the same spirit of kindly fellowship, for when face to face with the unsolved mystery of mysteries who can have thought of aught but his brother's virtues? And so, hoping for mercy as we show mercy, we bow our heads in humility and speak most kindly of them we shall know again when the hourglass of our allotted time shall have run its unknown course.

There were mourning and gloom manifest in his home city, not merely in the trappings and outward tokens, the crape and drapery on doors, the floating flags on capitol, court-house, and

city hall, but in the tearful eye, the spoken voice, and the sad hearts of all whom "CULLY" (as he was familiarly called) had encircled within the limits of his life.

Thus it is written that HENRY CULLEN ADAMS was born in Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., November 28, 1850. His father was Benjamin Franklin Adams, a very cultured gentleman and a graduate of Hamilton College, New York, in which institution of learning he was for some time professor of Greek and Latin.

But the East was not to be the field of action in which the ambitions of HENRY CULLEN ADAMS should find development. In the early fifties, all but a babe in his mother's arms, his parents bore him with them westward. Thus it was that at the last session of Congress his voice rang out in clarion tones for what he believed to be the best interests of the West.

Wisconsin had only shortly before been admitted into the proud sisterhood of sovereign States, and to her virgin soil the elder Adams had directed his footsteps and upon that soil he wisely pitched his tent. At first the Adams family lived at Beaver Dam, later moved to Liberty Prairie, and finally settled near Madison, the old farm being now a part of the capital city.

The elder Adams had a great love for agriculture. In this respect the influence of the father was strikingly reflected in his honored son. From his days upon the farm at Liberty Prairie agriculture and its kindred pursuits became the constant theme of his oratory and the field of his success. It was not, however, as a farmer, but as a champion and spokesman of farm industries, that HENRY CULLEN ADAMS climbed the ladder of fame.

He early realized that knowledge constitutes power. While doing his share of the work on his father's farm he longed for the magic wand—an education. It may be that the young man,

looking into the dim vistas of the future with the prophetic eye of hope and ambition, saw gleaming on some far-away hilltop the dome of the National Capitol, which by pursuing steadily the pathway of loyalty to Ceres he was to reach before his journey's end. After the public schools he attended for one year the little academy that lies nestled away from the main highways of men in the beautiful town of Albion. This little institution of learning, by the way, was destined to produce men in Wisconsin who have come to be leaders in law, letters, and politics. The names of Justice Charles K. Bardeen and Senator Knute Nelson occur to me as illustrating the high type of its scholarship; and many of these noted men were classmates of our departed friend. He was also for three years a student at the University of Wisconsin, but ill health, his constantly recurring affliction, prevented graduation, as it did his subsequent essay on a legal career. He undertook to read law in a law office, but was forced to desist, and thereupon engaged in the dairy and fruit business as an avocation, in which he continued up to the last fifteen years, which, aside from his official duties, he largely devoted to real estate.

Mr. ADAMS'S activity in the great field he had made his life study was too extended and varied for me to review within the limits of my time. It is enough to point out that by virtue of his superior education, clear and forceful rhetoric, and profound interest in agriculture his rise was rapid and continuous in the esteem and confidence of the farmers of his State. He was institute conductor, and one of the most popular. He became secretary of the State Horticulture Society; then president of the State Dairymen's Association, a field in which his greatest honors were won. He was for a long time an influential member on the State board of agriculture. Linked with that of his devoted personal friend, former Governor William

Dempster Hoard, the name of HENRY CULLEN ADAMS will long be found high in the annals of agriculture and dairying not only in Wisconsin, but in all the West.

His political history is equally varied and extensive. It follows naturally that a man so gifted as Mr. ADAMS should be a leader in the great American pastime—politics. From the time he entered the legislative assembly, in the early eighties, up to his death, with the exception of a very few years, he was serving the public and his party in some high official position. He was assemblyman, superintendent of public property, dairy and food commissioner, and Congressman. It was in the two latter positions that he did the greatest good for his fellow-men. His successor as dairy and food commissioner has given Mr. ADAMS very high praise for laying the foundations through wise legislation of the dairy and food department, perhaps the most essential department in the State government for the protection of the people from the injurious consequences of the sale of fraudulent adulterations of food.

Mr. ADAMS was a Republican. He was high in the councils of the party. For years he was a member of the State central committee. In State and Congressional conventions his voice was generally heard, and frequently as presiding officer. He was, too, at one time a delegate at large to the Republican national convention. But though a party man, he was never intensely partisan. He could differ with men and not harbor feeling. He was too full of the milk of human kindness to permit the base feeling of envy, malice, or hatred to corrode his heart. He loved his friends and clung to them, but he wanted no enemies and had extremely few.

Mr. ADAMS was rich in his family life. He was married in 1878 to Anna B. Norton, of Madison, a good wife and a gracious lady, who still survives him. They have four children—two

sons and two daughters, splendid types of manhood and womanhood.

HENRY CULLEN ADAMS was of an independent mind. In this Hall he more than once demonstrated his moral courage and his independence. Nay, more; he displayed the highest quality of soul—that of self-sacrifice. It was the verdict of his colleagues and of his friends when he passed away that in the service of his country he made the sacrifice, greater than which no man can make, for the land he loves and the welfare of its people. He gave all he had—his strength, his life.

The great bard of the Romans sang of old “*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*,” a strain of patriotic sentiment that has reechoed in the hearts of men down to us through all the corridors of time. And may we not say that if war has its heroism, no less has peace, for who in public life does not know that it takes as much of moral courage and of self-sacrifice to stand up for conscience and for right on the battlefields of peace as upon the wild, delirious fields of war?

ADDRESS OF MR. SHERMAN, OF NEW YORK

MR. SPEAKER: Very trite but very true is the statement that blessings brighten as they take their flight. Perspective adds to the beauty of a scene. The great characters of the world have ever appeared greater as depicted in history than as seen by their associates. The love of a mother for a child never appears quite so strong as when intensified by the death of the child. So it seems to me to-day it is with our late friend. The sweetness of his character seems sweeter, its strength stronger, since he left us.

HENRY C. ADAMS was a most unusual personality. With the physical strength of a child, apparently frail in the extreme, he had limitless moral and mental courage; his rugged honesty was as great as his muscular power was slight. His mental equipoise was well-nigh perfect; his judgment of men and measures was superior; he was industrious, studious, painstaking, wishing ever to carry more than his portion of every burden.

He was persistent, was aggressive, and yet his thought of others was so kindly that the aggressiveness was never offensive. He was true—true to every public trust intrusted to him; true to those whom he called friend. He was noble—noble of thought, of word, of deed. He was Christ-like—bear me witness his colleagues who saw him day by day, saw him as he struggled to accomplish something for the betterment of some condition, saw him as with his ringing voice and clear diction he opposed some action with the wisdom of which he could not assent. Was ever unkind word heard to come from his lips?

He accorded to others with whom he radically differed honesty of thought and action. In all the hundreds of men who have come and gone during my nearly a score of years of service here I have known, admired, loved many. Some have disclosed wondrous strength of intellect, some superior courage, some special consideration for others, some unusual industry, devotion to duty, capacity for accomplishment—all integrity—and yet, as I mentally call the roll of those whose earthly work has closed, I think of none who possessed so many of the characteristic which attract and hold friends, so much of brightness, of sympathy, of loving-kindness, of sweetness of character, as dear "CULLY" ADAMS.

H. Doc. 809, 59-2—2

ADDRESS OF MR. HAYES, OF CALIFORNIA

MR. SPEAKER: More than thirty years ago, while a student at the University of Wisconsin, I first became acquainted with HENRY CULLEN ADAMS. In his younger life, when I knew him in Wisconsin, he manifested the same qualities of mind and heart which distinguished him in his last days as a Member of this House. An honest, open-hearted frankness, and extreme loyalty to any cause which he espoused were perhaps his most marked characteristics as a youth, as a citizen, and as a legislator. Indeed, Mr. ADAMS possessed many of the qualities that justly make men great, beloved, and distinguished. He was a loving and loyal friend and had arisen to that height of soul development where he could forgive his enemies. Quick to hear the voice of conscience he pursued with fidelity the course which duty pointed with a boldness and courage which elicited the admiration and praise of all who knew him or watched his public career. This House, during his service here, had frequent exhibitions of the zeal and fearlessness with which he advocated those measures which he believed to be right, and with which he fought in almost savage ferocity those things in legislation and in the conduct of the business of the House which he believed to be wrong.

Of old American stock, his soul was loyal to that perfect law of liberty for which his fathers strove, and he always granted to others all the freedom of thought and conduct which he claimed and exercised for himself. He had no patience with the methods by which men sometimes seek to hamper the exercise of those rights of conscience which all men having any of the elements

of greatness recognize as our dearest heritage. He carried this spirit of toleration into his duties here, and in all his relations with his colleagues he was always courteous, gentle, and manly, although he did not hesitate in debate to call things by their right names and hit hard and directly from the shoulder those things that aroused his opposition. In these things we, his colleagues, may with profit follow in his footsteps.

Mr. ADAMS's public career properly began with his election to the legislature of Wisconsin in 1883, but the work which most entitles him to the gratitude of the people of his State was that which for eight years he did as dairy and food inspector of the State of Wisconsin. The knowledge and experience gained by him in the conduct of that office proved to be of immense value to the House and to the country during the last session of Congress in the preparation and passage of the meat-inspection measure and the pure-food bill, in both of which he took a prominent part. In the death of Mr. ADAMS just at the most useful period of his life the country at large has lost an able, an honest, and a conscientious legislator, and the agricultural interests of the country an intelligent and faithful friend and representative.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that without offense to his friends or to the proprieties of this occasion I may speak of a matter purely personal to Mr. ADAMS. Even when I knew him as a student the disease which must have made a large part of his life a constant pain and which ultimately caused his death had already fastened itself upon him. This disease forced him to give up his university course before it was fully completed and to abandon whatever ambitious projects he may, in his early manhood, have cherished for himself. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the hope, no doubt, that an outdoor life would restore him to perfect health and strength. This hope was

never fully realized. Although handicapped by this lack of health and strength, he was always most cheerful, and his fellow-citizens, recognizing his ability and worth in spite of the disease which would have made of most men hypochondriacs and invalids, continued to advance him from one position of trust and responsibility to another where the labor incident to his official duties so absorbed him as to make him almost forget his physical ailment. To comparatively few men has come in such great measure the confidence and respect which those of his fellow-men who best knew him freely and generously accorded to Mr. ADAMS. As I look over his life since I have known him, and think of the terrible physical handicap under which he labored, I am surprised that he was able to accomplish so much that will be of lasting benefit to his State, to his country, and to his fellow-men. But the years we spend in this world are only the beginning of eternity. The grave is only the open door to larger opportunity, to grander effort, to holier, nobler living. Not as the light of a candle which flickers in the darkness for a brief time and then goes out forever is the life of man, but rather as the light of the sun which, after the work of the day, goes down only to rise again upon other scenes, to warm and stimulate other fields, other trees and flowers. And so as we pay tributes to the memory of our departed colleague, let us hope that the sun of life which in this world was somewhat obscured for him by the clouds of physical weakness may have risen full orb'd and clear upon that immortal life into which he has entered.

ADDRESS OF MR. MCCARTHY, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. SPEAKER: With mingled feelings of pain and pride I rise to say a few words regarding the life and character of Hon. H. C. ADAMS. I am overwhelmed with sorrow when I reflect upon the nation's loss, his State's loss, and his family's loss. The nation has been deprived of the services of a great, good, and competent Representative. The State of Wisconsin has suffered an equivalent loss, and his family has been bereft of a wise, kind, and indulgent husband and father.

A certain sort of mental pleasure is realized, however, in being able to honestly offer evidence of his noble character and devoted loyalty to the country he loved so well, his lofty ideals, and his high and noble purposes.

It is no exaggeration to assert that Mr. ADAMS was a constructive statesman and an ideal Congressman. He was honest in all things and careful and painstaking in all things. He possessed the courage of his convictions and never side stepped or flinched in the performance of what he conceived to be his duty, and never "dodged a record vote," or anything else, through fear of personal consequences, as many others in this day and generation do. His word was as good as a gold bond, and he kept his promises like a man that he was, and stood out "four-square to all the world and every wind that blows."

Notwithstanding his public career was cut short by the "grim reaper," death, of which I am confident he was admonished months in advance, he was indefatigable in the performance of his public duty.

By reason of his long and successful experience as State food and dairy commissioner of Wisconsin, where such subjects are thoroughly understood, he was technically qualified to dictate, in some measure, the most important legislation passed by Congress during his membership. And it is also a matter of common knowledge, at least among his colleagues in this Chamber, that in the preparation of the pure-food bill and the law governing the inspection of packing houses and meat products the technical knowledge and natural genius of H. C. ADAMS exercised a potent influence on legislation. This statement can be corroborated by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture. Certain distinguished gentlemen may vie with each other for all the honor of this new and important legislation, but the fact remains the legislation itself bears the well-known earmarks of H. C. ADAMS. He was not an egotist, never sounded his own praise or boasted of his own achievements, and the world may never know what he has done to make it better.

Had his life been spared it is certain he would have developed into one of the most prominent and useful Members of this body.

It can be truly said of Mr. ADAMS that he sacrificed his life in the service of his country if ever patriot did. He was exhausted by his arduous labors in the committee and on the floor of the House, yet he was always on guard and never known to desert the post of duty or complain of long hours or hardships when the weal or woe of his country or constituents were at stake.

He was not "all things to all men;" but he was the same ADAMS to all men; he played no favorites, and everyone knew where to find him at all times and under all conditions and circumstances.

I am reliably informed that he was a descendant of John Adamson on one side and of Daniel Webster on the other. Worthy was he of that proud inheritance, and both lines of ancestors have been honored by his life, his conduct, and his example to posterity.

"Gentle be the summer rains which fall upon his grave," and may his survivors and posterity forever stand firmly for the principles for which he and his illustrious ancestors lived and died.

ADDRESS OF MR. BABCOCK, OF WISCONSIN

MR. SPEAKER: The death of Hon. H. C. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, was a calamity to the State and nation. I had known him for many years. His character was as sturdy as the oak, and his ideas of right and wrong were so thoroughly fixed that there never could be any question as to his integrity. His wide experience and public career had especially fitted him to perform the duties of a Member of Congress, and it was his work and his devotion to duty that were largely responsible for his death. His ideas on public matters were always well digested and clear in his own mind, and his ability to express them was recognized by practically all of the Members of this body. His physical make-up was too weak to support the brain and mind of the man who was constantly at work in the interests not only of the district which he represented, but of the whole country.

I loved him as a brother and feel his loss keenly. His high character and manly instincts will be an example for the coming generation.

ADDRESS OF MR. LEVER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. SPEAKER: Nothing that I can say in eulogy of the late HENRY C. ADAMS can measure my admiration of him as a man or give my real appreciation of his service as a coworker in this Congress.

In an intimate acquaintanceship, covering his entire service in Congress, I found him to be an affable, genial, candid, and at the same time earnest and intelligent man. Toward all great questions involving the interest of his fellow-citizens his attitude was easily ascertainable. He concealed nothing, and expressed his opinions with the utmost candor and with a force which can come only as the result of intense earnestness. As a companion, he was engaging; as a conversationalist, always interesting; as a fellow-worker, always reliable, and as a public servant he approximated the ideal. Of frail physique and always in wretched health, it would not be hard to imagine him as a person of morose and cross disposition. Ill health too often embitters the sweetest disposition. With Mr. ADAMS it was not thus; on the contrary, he was an optimist in his disposition. He loved the beautiful, was moved to tears by music, and was a disciple of that faith which regards the world as growing better day by day, and sees in life something worth its living. He enjoyed a good joke and delighted to entertain his friends with numerous reminiscences of his own experience. All in all, his was a most lovable character, and uplifted and ennobled those whose privilege it was to come in contact with it.

In politics Mr. ADAMS was a Republican, and yet I feel that it can be safely said of him that he was never a partisan in the

offensive meaning of that word. It was my pleasure to serve with him on the great Committee on Agriculture for a number of years, and yet I do not recall a single partisan utterance as falling from his lips. To the members of this committee from the South he was especially considerate. I take it that it was not a tribute to them personally, but a liberal and intelligent recognition of the wonderful agricultural and industrial possibilities of that great section from whence they came. There never came before that committee a proposition looking to the development of the Southern interests which did not enlist his sympathy and active help. He was absolutely nonsectional in his views, and, if anything, he gave preference to the South.

No man on the committee, I dare say no man in the House, was so thoroughly conversant with agricultural problems in this country, both in their scientific and practical aspects, as was the deceased. His whole life was given to a special study of agriculture in all its varied phases; his knowledge of it was intimate, so much so that he was regarded in Congress and by the country as an authority. To develop the agriculture of the country, to make farm life pleasant, to educate and train the farm boy and farm girl to a better conception of the manifold advantages of farm life, to impress upon the country the value of science in agriculture, to demonstrate the necessity of care and intelligence as a prerequisite for successful agriculture—all these, and more, made up the life work of this good man. He was an enthusiast upon the subject, and though buffeted and browbeaten by prejudice and misunderstanding, his optimism never deserted him nor his faith in the coming of a time when ideal farm conditions should prevail in this country leave him.

It was this enthusiasm, this belief that a good fight for a worthy cause could not fail, which induced him to introduce and

fight through Congress a bill doubling the appropriation to the State experiment stations of the country. Who can forget the earnestness, the vigor, the persistency, the tenacity which marked his efforts in this behalf? Nothing could daunt him, nothing could stem the tide of his enthusiasm. The opposition was brushed aside by the justness of his cause and by the eloquence and earnestness with which he presented it, and this one act, this one supreme and triumphant effort in behalf of the American farmer, is sufficient to make HENRY C. ADAMS one of the splendid characters of our history. And when agriculture receives that recognition to which she is entitled, when our farmhouses are filled with educated and happy occupants, and when ideal conditions have been reached, his name will be revered along with that of Morrill and Hatch. Can any higher tribute be paid to any man than to give him equal rank with those men in our history who have wrought most effectively and wisely for the greatest industry of the nation? The time will be when the name of ADAMS will be whispered in reverence by every man who believes in an educated agricultural people.

Loyal to his friends, liberal in his views, independent in his opinions, courageous in his convictions, an aggressive fighter, a skillful debater, an eloquent advocate, an earnest worker, a wise legislator, he was the embodiment of all the elements essential to the highest type of American citizenship, and the bright example of his life and work may well serve as a guide star for those of us he has left behind.

ADDRESS OF MR. KENNEDY, OF OHIO

MR. SPEAKER: I first became acquainted with Mr. ADAMS at the beginning of the Fifty-eighth Congress. In the short, very short, period within which I knew him I learned his wondrous qualities of heart and mind and to appreciate Mr. ADAMS, in a measure at least, as he deserved.

Mr. ADAMS was possessed of sterling qualities; was a coherent and logical thinker, his mind invariably reaching right and correct conclusions on all of the great social problems of his time and with a courage unfaltering and steadfast that led him to adhere to the right as he knew it. These characteristics being dominant in this representative of the people whose memory we commemorate to-day, it seems impossible that any words which we can set in order here upon this Sabbath of sorrow would exaggerate the public loss in the death of HENRY CULLEN ADAMS.

His work in the National House of Representatives was suddenly interrupted by death almost as soon as it was begun, but in the brief period while he was associated with us he conquered to himself a place in our respect by his vigorous intellect. His qualities of heart and soul won universal friendship and affection.

It was my privilege to know him somewhat intimately, and I know of nothing sadder than the regret of that great mind and soul at its own limitations imposed by bodily weakness. While seldom well, and never strong, Mr. ADAMS was always cheerful and lovable. Those who knew him best had for him the

warmest affection and most profound respect. As a Representative both his influence and his vote were used and administered as a sacred and holy trust in the interests of those whom he represented, and in bringing my humble tribute to his memory I wish to conclude with the thought that whatever he did was well done, as if his life had been molded and controlled by the sentiment of the poet when he said:

Do good! Do noble deeds!
Not dream them all day long.
So that life and death
And the vast forever shall be
One grand, sweet song.

ADDRESS OF MR. OTJEN, OF WISCONSIN

MR. SPEAKER: We meet to-day to pay our tribute of respect to the memory and character of HENRY CULLEN ADAMS, Member of Congress from the Second district of Wisconsin.

He left Washington shortly after the adjournment of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress for his home in Madison. On arriving at Chicago he was taken sick, and after an illness of a few days died at the Auditorium, in that city. In his death his State and his nation sustained a great loss.

MR. ADAMS held many important positions of trust and honor, both public and private, in his State. He served his State as a member of the assembly, superintendent of public property, and dairy and food commissioner. In November, 1902, he was elected a Member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Few men were so well qualified by experience and training for the important duties required of a Member of Congress.

He was a man of great force and ability, kindly and genial in manner. He had that quality usually known as "good common sense" in the highest degree. He made friends easily and quickly, and soon won a prominent position among his associates in the House of Representatives. His Congressional career was exceptionally successful. In his term of three years he accomplished much, especially for the agricultural interests of his State and nation, and they have cause to remember him with gratitude.

His duties as a member of the Committee on Agriculture in the Fifty-ninth Congress were exceedingly important and ardu-

ous. In the legislation relating to meat inspection his services were most valuable. The President called him into consultation upon this important legislation, and its satisfactory solution was largely due to his extended knowledge of the subject and his good judgment. His response to the call of duty in the closing days of that important session of Congress overtaxed his bodily strength and undoubtedly was the principal cause of his untimely death.

Life is a great mystery. The object and purpose of our being here are not made clear to us. Men strive here to attain the highest purpose, to gain the greatest success in life, and we may well ask, What is success? Some conceive it to be one thing, some another. Many strive after wealth as if it were the most desirable and highest object to be obtained. "CULLY" ADAMS, as he was familiarly known, had that which money can not buy. He had earned the respect, the confidence, and love of his neighbors and fellow-men. What greater success can one gain in this world than to win the love and esteem of mankind?

Most of his life was spent in exposing fraud and deceit and in the betterment of humanity. The world has gained something through his life; it has been made better thereby. He was honest, faithful, and true, and in all positions of life met every requirement of right and duty. His State mourns his loss.

ADDRESS OF MR. STAFFORD, OF WISCONSIN

Mr. SPEAKER: On this Sabbath, in the Hall in which he so well distinguished himself, we come to lay our garlands of praise to the late HENRY CULLEN ADAMS in the memorial records of Congress, and to pay tribute to his nobility of character, his high ideals of public duty, his eminence as a legislator, and his worth as a man.

To accord him a proper place in the legislative annals, attention should be directed to his independence in political action, to his devotion to principle, and to his adherence to right doing in every endeavor.

He was too conscientious and too forceful a character to surrender meekly to rule and numbers when he held fixed convictions. This trait was exemplified in his position on several measures in his last year's service in Congress that brought him distinction and renown. Notably may be mentioned his stand in opposition to joint statehood and to free trade with the Philippines. His courageous and independent position on these measures, though it lowered heavy and undeserved criticism upon him, marks more than aught else his strong personality and his courage to do right as he saw it.

Not only was his independence of action commanding, but his judgment on large public questions was respected for its conservatism and soundness. Again, he was gifted with voice and phrase to claim distinction as an orator and with poignancy of repartee to be classed as a strong debater. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will bear lasting testimony to his keen mentality and to his command of good English.

Born and reared on a farm, he had the advantage of the academic training at the State University at Madison that stamped him indelibly as a college-bred man. The various positions of trust and responsibility that he filled before his elevation to Congress as State legislator and in administrative capacities equipped him for the rôle he was to play in the larger and more responsible position of Representative.

It can be said without hyperbole of statement that few Representatives in three years of service attained a more commanding position and rose so rapidly to eminence as Mr. ADAMS.

His greatest public service was as arbitrator of the differences arising from the meat-inspection measure, where the expert knowledge he had acquired years before as State dairy and food commissioner placed him in the unique position of being best qualified to speak as to the need of Government inspection and as to the proper legislation to safeguard the interests of the public. Though he triumphed in the settlement of a dispute of great consequence to humanity's cause, his great effort in achieving this result accelerated unquestionably within two weeks of its accomplishment his untimely end.

With greatly impaired health, he gave close application to every detail connected with legislative work, which was a marvel to all who knew his sufferings. Many a time in the last three months of his service good friends, seeing his failing health, urged and cautioned him to rest, but, impelled with that strange call of duty, he heeded not their admonitions to rest for his own sake.

But though he suffered and labored under greatest difficulty, no complaint and no wailings were ever uttered to his intimates, for his temperament was roseate by nature, and it shone

more resplendent because of its envelopment in the mask of suffering.

It is inexpressibly sad to have a conscientious public servant sacrifice his life on the public altar, and especially where health is broken and where every effort seems to reduce the vitality one jot more until the last drop is drained. Those of robust and sturdy constitution fail to contemplate the indomitable and overpowering will that impels these frail crafts with keen mentalities to keep aloft in their aspirations and achievements.

Dead in his prime, Mr. ADAMS sacrificed his own life to the welfare of the people's cause, and he died a martyr in the highest calling of unselfish devotion to duty and of performance well done. In his passing away, the Second district has lost a capable Representative, the State a high-minded citizen, and the people a faithful public servant.

ADDRESS OF MR. ESCH, OF WISCONSIN

Mr. SPEAKER: During the fifty-nine years of Wisconsin's statehood she has sent eighty-eight different individuals to represent her in this body. Of this number six have died in office: Luther Hanchett, Benjamin F. Hopkins, Joseph Rankin, William T. Price, George B. Shaw, and, last, HENRY CULLEN ADAMS, whose life and services we this day commemorate.

It is a sad duty to speak a final word for those who leave us filled with years and honors, but sadder still is it to voice our sorrow for the friend and colleague the sands of whose life have but half run. Memorial exercises such as these are proper in that they afford us an opportunity, in the midst of our public cares and labors, to give our estimate of the life and services of the dead. Through our words we may inspire those who read to emulate that which we find to be true and just and of good report.

In the death of Mr. ADAMS, Wisconsin lost a most capable and experienced Representative. With a broad knowledge of public affairs and thorough understanding of men and measures, he entered the Fifty-eighth Congress well equipped to win for himself a successful legislative career. As a practical farmer, as State dairy and food commissioner, he acquired a reputation as an expert on agricultural subjects which extended far beyond the borders of our State. From the very beginning he took an active part in shaping legislation affecting the agricultural interests of the country. His arguments in favor of the oleomargarine bill in the public prints and before committees

of Congress were largely instrumental in securing its passage. His appointment as a member of the Committee on Agriculture by the present Speaker of the House was a fitting recognition of his peculiar fitness. He did not disappoint the expectations of his friends. Realizing the valuable work of the various agricultural experiment stations of the United States, and that with an increase of funds at their disposal this work could be largely increased, he at once introduced a bill with this end in view. Nothing more finely illustrated a distinctive trait of Mr. ADAMS's character as to fixity of purpose and indomitable will than the patient, courageous, and splendid fight he made for his bill. After the lapse of many weeks and months he won. He deserved to win, and as a result his memory lives in the chief seats of learning of almost every State in the Union.

Loyalty to duty was another trait of character which Mr. ADAMS possessed in large measure. All of us were impressed by it during the hearings and consideration of the meat-inspection legislation in the closing days of the last session. No man in either house had, on questions pertaining to inspection and the packing interests, greater practical or scientific knowledge. He entered heart and soul into the whole subject-matter, he spared not himself, his opinions were sought, he was called into counsel by the President, and when obstacles arose he helped to smooth the way. All this he did, but at what a sacrifice!

Nature in the disposal of her favors had endowed him with a feeble body, but vouchsafed to him a clear, strong, and active mind. A mind so strong as to enable him to sustain for years an enfeebled frame through the sheer power of will. However, those sultry, nerve-racking, laborous days which marked the close of the last session slowly sapped the small reserve of Mr. ADAMS's vitality, and day by day his feeling of exhaustion increased. Two weeks before the adjournment we advised him

to leave Washington for the mountains or the seashore. With characteristic spirit he replied, "I can not go away. I must stay here until the pure-food and meat-inspection bills have passed." And so he stayed, and early in July proceeded on his homeward journey, only to die on the way.

Mr. ADAMS's loyalty to duty found a counterpart in his loyalty to his friends. During stress of recent political storms he always stood steadfast. With frankness and courage he proclaimed his faith and stoically abided the consequences. He faithfully followed the poet's injunction:

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

His friends he numbered by the score in all parts of our State. He bound them to him as with hoops of steel through the warmth and generosity of his nature. To the needy and helpless his heart and hand were ever open.

The citizen with decision of character, generosity, broad-mindedness, and high ideals is sure to be a man of influence and public spirit in his city, district, and State. Such was our deceased colleague. In matters economic, political, and educational he played a leading part, and the force and effect of his example will long abide.

In his domestic relations Mr. ADAMS was singularly happy. The mecca of all his pilgrimages was his own hearthstone. The love of wife and children helped him to forget his bodily sufferings and to inspire him to greater achievements. In him the spirit seemed ever to be willing. Now his life work is ended, for "God's finger touched him and he slept."

ADDRESS OF MR. DAVIDSON, OF WISCONSIN

MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with a custom honored in its observance we have met to pay our tribute of love to the memory of a deceased colleague.

As the closing hours of the Fifty-ninth Congress approach, with all the tumult and strife which usually attend the close of a session, it is eminently proper that we pause on this sacred day and quietly review the life and work of one who served well and faithfully the people who honored him, HENRY CULLEN ADAMS, late a Member of this House from the State of Wisconsin.

His career here, all too short, was yet sufficiently long to gain for him the cordial friendship and esteem of his colleagues and, in turn, for him to demonstrate his ability as a legislator in the National House of Representatives.

MR. ADAMS from young manhood strove to make his life a benefit to the community in which he lived. For a number of years he was prominent in the public affairs of Wisconsin. For four years he served that State as a member of its legislature, during which service he aided in securing legislation intended to protect the people from adulteration in food products, and especially in dairy products. A farmer and the son of a farmer, his natural instinct led him to become interested in the development of the agriculture of the country.

As president of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association and also as the dairy and food commissioner of Wisconsin, in which latter office he served for eight years, he devoted his energy

and his ability not only to the enforcement of the laws, but in developing broader ideas among the dairymen of the State and the consumers of the dairy products, in order that they might work harmoniously together for the advancement of the interests of an industry which is so vital to the prosperity of our State.

It was during this period that the Congress of the United States enacted a law to prevent the sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter. Those who were engaged in that contest have always appreciated and been grateful for the splendid service rendered in behalf of that legislation by Mr. ADAMS. Whatever he became interested in he became a thorough student of, and having devoted much time and study to that particular subject, he was able to be of great assistance in demonstrating the absolute necessity for that legislation and the equity and justness of its enactment.

The people of the Second Congressional district of Wisconsin, appreciating his ability, elected him as their Representative in the Fifty-eighth Congress, and he was reelected to the Fifty-ninth. His principal committee assignment was to the Committee on Agriculture. To the work of that committee he brought intelligent, broad-minded, comprehensive ideas. It was largely through his influence that the increased appropriation for the agricultural experiment stations through the country was made, and, in fact, it may truthfully be said that he alone was entitled to the credit for that legislation. His last great work as a member of that committee was in the preparation of what is known as "the meat-inspection act," passed at the last session of this Congress. We know that Members of the House honestly differed with each other over the provisions of that act. Each of us was desirous of the enactment of an effective law, and during the days when the fate of that measure hung in the balance Mr.

ADAMS, although far from well, devoted his every energy to not only the perfection of the measure, but in harmonizing the differences between Members in order that the bill might become a law. His friends are pleased to know that the provisions of that bill which represented his convictions have stood the test of trial, and that the measure is producing beneficial results to the people and to the country.

His work, however, was not confined to measures pending before the committees of which he was a member. He took an active interest in all matters of legislation, and we all remember how pronounced was his opposition to the Philippine tariff bill and the joint statehood bill.

Those who were closely associated with him knew that he regretted sincerely the fact that his position on these two measures put him in opposition to the Administration and to the leaders of his party on the floor of this House. That, however, did not deter him from pursuing the course his judgment dictated, and it is to his everlasting credit and honor that, as a legislator representing a district the equal in population and intelligence of any other district in the country, he stood in this forum and defended their interests and their rights to the best of his ability, regardless of its effect upon his own personal popularity with the membership of this House. He had made a careful study of those two questions. His judgment was formed after mature and conscientious deliberation, and, having decided what he believed was the right course to pursue, he never faltered or wavered in the contest which was to follow.

He was a sincere man, a courageous man, an honest man; therefore in the contests in which he engaged he fought openly and fairly, but forcefully, for his convictions. Differences of opinion upon matters of legislation were not permitted to inter-

ferre with his social and personal relations with Members, and those against whom he contended respected and honored him the more for having been loyal to his convictions.

Lamentable, indeed, would be the condition if members of a legislative body were to be influenced in their convictions either by the clamor which comes from the multitude or the glare which surrounds those high in authority. He who without fear or favor pursues his course as his judgment dictates must in the end be given credit for conscientious service. This was characteristic of our departed colleague. During his long official career he discharged the duties of every position which he occupied from a firm conviction of the right, without fear or favor and without considering what the effect might be upon his personal career.

A few days before the close of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, realizing that he was far from well and that his arduous labors here were undermining his strength, I personally urged him to go away and rest for a few days, or even to go home and remain for the balance of the session. This he determinedly declined to do, insisting that under no circumstances would he leave his duties at the Capitol until the session was ended. He remained at his post of duty watching carefully the legislation in which he was interested until it was finally enacted into law. Then, upon the adjournment of Congress, he started for his home, where, with his family, he hoped to find rest and there regain his wasted strength and energy. But the task had been too severe, the strain too great. His weakened constitution gave way, and while en route to his home it was necessary for him to be taken to a hotel in Chicago, where, after a short illness, he passed away. Thus it may be said of him, as of those who defend their country's

honor on the battlefield, he died with his armor on and in the service of the country he loved.

In his death the nation lost an able, conscientious, and earnest legislator. In his death the State of Wisconsin lost an upright, honorable citizen, one who had done much for it and its various interests. In his death the people of the Second Congressional district of Wisconsin lost not only an able Representative, but a faithful servant, one who was always careful in attending to every duty and quick to respond to every request made by his constituents. He never neglected the pension claim of an old soldier or a soldier's widow. The teachers and children of the public schools always received from him every courtesy he could extend, and this was also true of all his constituents. To his wife and children the loss is still greater, and we deeply sympathize with them. They, however, have the consolation that in life he commanded the respect, the admiration, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, while they mourn sincerely his untimely death, they know that, after all, it is but the sleep from which he will awake in a brighter and better place, where pain and sickness enter not in.

ADDRESS OF MR. BROWN, OF WISCONSIN

MR. SPEAKER: I feel it my duty as a Representative of the State of Wisconsin, and as a long-time friend, to add a word to what has already been so well said in remembrance of our late colleague, HENRY CULLEN ADAMS.

My first acquaintance with him dates back to the year 1870, when we were students together at the University of Wisconsin. For three years I met him daily—in the class room and upon the campus—and grew to recognize in him a young man of ability and great promise.

“CULLY” ADAMS was a genial, whole-souled fellow in college, well beloved by his fellow-students. He was a thoroughly conscientious student, who, when he had finished considering a subject, had a complete understanding of it. He took high rank as a student and was considered among the ablest debaters in the institution at a time when debating societies flourished, and when they filled a most important part in rounding out the education of the young men of his time.

He spent three years at the University of Wisconsin, but on account of ill health was unable to complete his college course. Thus it will be seen that even in early manhood he suffered from the handicap of being afflicted with poor health, and it is not too much to say that from the time of his leaving the university to the day of his death he saw very few, if any, well days. Yet with all of this to contend with few of those who were his early associates have risen so high or accomplished so much in the about thirty-year period allotted to him for his life's

work. Few public men were more universally known throughout Wisconsin than he, and his career was of interest to all; hence it was with universal anxiety that the citizens of his State learned that he had been stricken with illness while en route from the capital to his home at the end of the last session, and a feeling of deep sorrow was manifest when, after a few days of suffering, the end came.

His public career consisted of two terms as member of assembly; six years as superintendent of public property; eight years as dairy and food commissioner, and as a Member of the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses.

He was raised on a farm, and by study and experience became a practical dairy farmer; hence he brought to his duties as dairy and food commissioner a knowledge of the needs of the dairy interests of the State and put that knowledge to practical use in administering the office, and in consequence performed his duties with ability and to the great advantage of the dairy interests of his State. Even before entering Congress and while he was yet a State official he made his impress on national legislation in behalf of the dairy interests of the country. Probably no man, either in or out of Congress, exercised as much influence in securing the passage of the oleomargarine bill as did he. During the consideration of the bill by the committee he made exhaustive argument in behalf of the legislation and showed such broad and profound knowledge of the subject that by the force of his logic he compelled attention and convinced the committee and Congress that the legislation was demanded.

When he entered the Fifty-eighth Congress he was well equipped to take up his duties promptly, and he introduced without delay what was known as the "agricultural experiment-station bill" and secured the approval of the committee which authorized him to report it to the House, where it was

placed on the Calendar, but his efforts, though persistent, were unable to force consideration of the measure in that Congress. This was a great disappointment to him, but instead of discouraging him it nerved him to greater effort. Even before the adjournment of the Fifty-eighth Congress he had commenced a campaign throughout the country which was destined to bring him victory. He solicited the support of agricultural colleges everywhere, and through his influence farmers' institutes discussed the legislation, and as a result pressure was brought to bear until at the opening of the Fifty-ninth Congress, because of the universal demand, the bill was reported from the committee and passed without material opposition during its first session. This one important measure, which was enacted into law during his second Congress solely because of his individual efforts, was an accomplishment which any Member could well be proud of securing, even after a long term of service.

He also took a prominent part during the last session in securing the enactment of the pure-food law, it being admitted by all that his technical knowledge of the subject and his clear conception of the need for governmental regulation was of great advantage to his associates in formulating and passing the legislation, which is now conceded to be most practical and beneficial.

He again came into prominence during the consideration of the meat-inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill as the first session of the present Congress was nearing its close. It was generally conceded that his broad knowledge, sound judgment, honesty of purpose, and strong personality had much to do in smoothing out the differences which at times seemed to endanger the possibility of securing adequate legislation. With less than two terms' service he had compelled legislation of the greatest importance and had taken rank with

the best debaters in the House. His clear statement, sound logic, personal magnetism, and forcible and eloquent expression, together with the fact that he invariably spoke with a purpose, enforced attention in this body, where it is so difficult to secure listeners.

In the death of Representative ADAMS this House has lost an able, conscientious Member, and his family, the country, the party, and his State have suffered an irreparable loss.

ADDRESS OF MR. JENKINS, OF WISCONSIN

MR. SPEAKER: It is an unpleasant duty to have to speak of the death of anyone, and I regard that duty calls upon me at this time for a few remarks. I feel as though I ought not to remain silent upon this mournful occasion. I appreciate that I can not add to what has already been said, but as duty calls upon us now it gives me pleasure to testify to the many excellent qualities of our late colleague, Hon. H. C. ADAMS. It was not my good fortune to know him long and intimately as others have, as I only had a speaking acquaintance with him until he was elected a Member of this House. I had seen him but few times prior to his membership, but I knew enough of him to appreciate his worth and sincerely regret his death.

As an active worker in many industrial ways I had heard of him long before I had the pleasure of meeting him. He was truly an excellent representative of a strong people—a man of excellent judgment. He was honest, intellectual, and capable; in many ways very progressive, a leader among strong men. He had long been an energetic, active friend of the people, fearless in the discharge of every public duty.

Understanding the need of the farmer, he devoted much time to the agricultural interests of the country, with great benefit to the people. He was admired and respected by all that knew him. During my acquaintance with him he appeared to be a sufferer from some disease that seriously impaired his health and retarded the progress he otherwise would have made. But during that time I never heard him utter one word of com-

plaint, and his cheerfulness under the circumstances always made him a pleasant companion.

Having been a tireless student, he was well read, a splendid conversationalist, ready debater, and well equipped for public service. As a colleague he was very much respected for his readiness to help his State and his delegation. He never uttered one disrespectful word, always endeavoring to harmonize difficulties and promote good feeling. He came from a splendid family. I knew his father well, for I had the honor of serving in the legislature of our State with him.

Mr. ADAMS was popular among those who knew him, and his circle of acquaintance was large, his friends many. The testimonials at his death evidenced his high standing, and that his home people realized his death was a great loss to them, as well as a loss to our State. His early death was the direct result of his untiring efforts to serve the people as a Member of this House. He never favored himself at the expense of the people, and his desire was always to do his duty regardless of the effect upon himself. We all know how rapidly he grew in influence and power. At the time Mr. ADAMS left Washington to return to his home for a much-needed rest he had as bright and as honorable future as any Member of this House. The news of his sickness and death was a shock to his many friends.

It is a duty we owe to the name and memory of a good man to place on record our opinions of him. His life was a shining example of what industry and honesty can accomplish, and it was a painful matter that, after having served his people and country so well, he could not be permitted to return to his family and home he loved before having to depart this life.

Mr. ADAMS more than filled the measure of life and reached an honorable and distinguished manhood. A happy home was robbed of a loved husband and father. One of the important

Congressional districts in the State lost a distinguished Representative, the people an able and trustworthy friend. I know I do not make it too strong when I say his early and untimely death was not only a great loss, but that it was sincerely mourned by the entire membership of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

H. Doc. 809, 59-2—4

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

TUESDAY, *December 4, 1906.*

MR. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions of the House of Representatives relative to the death of the late Representative H. C. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, may be laid before the Senate.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 3, 1906.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. H. C. ADAMS, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased this House do now adjourn.

MR. SPOONER. Mr. President, I offer the resolution I send to the desk.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin proposes a resolution, which will be read.

The resolution was read, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. H. C. ADAMS, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

MR. LODGE. Mr. President, I also offer another resolution.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts proposes an additional resolution, which will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, *March 1, 1907.*

Mr. SPOONER. I desire to give notice that to-morrow I shall ask the Senate to take up and consider resolutions relative to the death of the late Hon. HENRY C. ADAMS, a Representative in Congress from Wisconsin.

SATURDAY, *March 2, 1907.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions from the House of Representatives; which were read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 24, 1907.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. HENRY C. ADAMS, late a Member of this House from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask their adoption.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions were read, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HENRY C. ADAMS, late a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended, in order that fitting tribute be paid to his memory.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF MR. SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN

Mr. PRESIDENT: The angel of death has been very busy among the Members of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Many times we have been summoned, giving pause to the public business, to stand by the open grave of a comrade in the public service who has died in the line of duty. In this roll of the dead is the name of one of Wisconsin's best-loved and most-trusted citizens, the Hon. HENRY CULLEN ADAMS, late a Member of the House of Representatives from the Second district, who was stricken on his journey homeward, and in Chicago on Monday, the 9th of July last, sank into "that sinless, stirless rest which we call death."

It is my belief that but for his spirit of self-sacrifice and unyielding devotion to duty as a legislator he might have been still among us. I saw him often during the last week of the session, ill and weary, but intensely interested, as a leading member of the Committee on Agriculture, in the pure-food and agricultural appropriation bills, each containing novel and important propositions which he deemed of vital consequence to the people, and the success of which he promoted with unflagging spirit and unceasing personal effort. The end of the session left him, in the reaction from its activity and excitement, an easy victim to any acute physical ailment. In our last conversation he spoke of his unutterable longing for the rest and companion-

ship of home and its surroundings of rare beauty. In the providence of God he was never again to behold it, but his wasted body was borne by loving hands, amid the tears of the thousands who had known and loved him, to the resting place which he had long ago chosen.

Mr. ADAMS was born November 28, 1850, at Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1851, attended the Albion Academy one year and the University of Wisconsin three years, being compelled by frail health to forego the ambition to graduate with honor in his class, which no one doubted he would have attained.

He was a member of the Wisconsin legislative assembly two terms, from 1883 to 1887, and from the beginning of his service was a distinguished and useful member of that body.

He served a time as State superintendent of public property, and was dairy and food commissioner of Wisconsin from 1894 to 1902. It is safe to say that there was not in any State a dairy and food commissioner who excelled him in aptitude for the work or in ability to perform it, if, indeed, his equal was anywhere to be found.

He was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and reelected to the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Second district, his home being at Madison, the capital of the State, which also is the home of my colleague and myself.

Mr. ADAMS was married on the 15th of October, 1878, to Miss Anna B. Norton, and his home life was always a charming and happy one.

He could look back upon an ancestry in which were great names celebrated for learning, eloquence, and distinguished public service to the whole country. I knew his father well and entertained for him great admiration. He was a scientific farmer, many times a member of the legislature, and a man of

mark and individuality in a body in which were a large number of the ablest men in the State. He was an entrancing speaker. His voice was musical and his diction perfect. A very modest man, who never talked of himself, it used to be marveled that "Farmer Adams" was so scholarly and so eloquent. But Benjamin Franklin Adams was one of the earlier graduates of Hamilton College, New York, and for some years professor of Greek and Latin in that institution. He would have been eminent at the bar or in public life, but he preferred the life of the farm and the intelligent and scientific pursuit of agriculture. The last time I ever saw him was at a Psi Upsilon banquet, the first he had attended for over forty years and at which he was the guest of honor. In an hour he grew young again and made an address of great beauty. In a little time he died.

On the farm and under the tutelage of such a father, HENRY CULLEN ADAMS spent his youth, and was well taught, before entering college, in history, the languages, literature, rhetoric, and agriculture in its theoretical and practical phases. Here he imbibed an abiding love for agriculture, a thorough knowledge of the needs of the farmer, and a sincere devotion to his interests. His life work was largely dedicated to the service of agriculture. He was a man of large constructive ability, an admirable logician, of analytical, yet broad, mind, and the author of many laws enacted in Wisconsin and other States in the interest of agriculture. He spoke in many States in advocacy of pure-food laws and of the dairy interests of the country. There was no field or phase of agriculture in which he had not been a student and upon which he could not write and speak instructively and with great ability.

He was a Republican always. He loved politics of a decent, manly sort, and he was one of the most interesting and popular

exponents of the principles and policies of the party which he loved who ever appeared upon the hustings in the Northwest.

He was a broad-minded man, full of charity for all men and tolerant of differences of opinion, and, although a partisan, he found no warrant because of difference of opinion upon party principles and public policies for impeaching the patriotism or sincerity of his opponents.

It had been, Mr. President, to my knowledge, the ambition of his life to become a member of the national House of Representatives, and he was admirably equipped in every way to render to the country great and conspicuous service as a national legislator. During the too brief period which he served here he exhibited in a high degree strength as an original thinker, an eloquent and resourceful debater, a high order of constructive statesmanship, an unconquerable spirit, a geniality which won the affectionate regard of his associates in both parties, and made it certain that, with health and years of service, he could easily achieve a lofty eminence in the field of national legislation. His whole life, Mr. President, was pathetic, in this, that it was the constant struggle of a dauntless spirit with bodily weakness.

In the last session which he attended he made great impression upon the body of which he was a member, and won the respect and admiration of the President and members of his Cabinet. I have more than once dwelt with peculiar pleasure, since he was laid to rest at "Forest Hill," near by the home which he had builded for himself and family, and in which he had spent so many happy years, upon the fact that I was able in the last conversation I had with him, as we sat in our cloak room, to repeat in his presence the friendly and flattering words spoken of him by the President in conversation with me an hour before. They brought color into his pale cheeks and a new light to his tired eyes.

He spoke always with persuasive eloquence, and when aroused, with great power, and with a vocabulary which was simple and quite classic.

His body was frail, but his will was strong; his ambition was keen and honorable, and his spirit was unconquerable. He possessed a rare sense of humor and was a delightful companion, a faithful friend, and quick and tender in his sympathies.

It was altogether characteristic of him and of his life that the first legislative purpose which he developed and pursued in Congress to successful consummation was an enlargement of the appropriation for the support of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the value of which to the farmers of the country, and therefore to the people of the country, he knew as well, if not better, than any other man of my acquaintance.

He was a man of strong convictions, and when committed upon a policy or principle which he thought was right he was absolutely unshakable. He was opposed to the compulsory joinder of two Territories into one State, and no power or pleading could move him from his position. And that, Mr. President, was characteristic of him, although he was as free from what men commonly call obstinacy as any man I ever knew.

He died too soon, but—

Death is the dropping of the flower that the fruit may swell.

Wisconsin will not forget his shining qualities and his splendid public services, and her good people will tenderly cherish his memory.

My colleague [Mr. La Follette], who was a lifelong friend of Mr. ADAMS, is, to his sorrow, prevented from joining in the tribute to him this evening because of illness.

O

